

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

Vol. V.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, November 21, 1837.

No. 41.

**The Maine Farmer**  
IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.  
TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance  
\$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.  
No paper will be discontinued at any time, without  
payment of all arrearages and for the volume  
which shall then have been commenced, unless  
at the pleasure of the publisher.  
All money sent or letters on business must be directed,  
*post paid*, to Wm. NOYES.

### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21, 1837.

#### Prospects and duties of the Farmers of Maine.

If we may judge with any certainty from the indications abroad, the farmers of Maine and their occupation, are beginning to take the ascendancy in regard to public opinion, and as it respects their utility and importance. This must arise from a variety of causes, but principally from the increase of more enlightened views, and from the farmers respecting themselves and thereby honoring their calling, and making that respected also.

We are not among those political economists who look upon Agriculture as the sole and only cause of national or public wealth; but we do consider it as one of the indispensables to prosperity, and as high and as honorable as any of the others.—These things being so, what are the duties of the farmer? They are many, great and responsible. In the first place it is his duty to bring his profession and his art to the greatest possible degree of perfection. He should make it his principal study, and it is a science which can never be exhausted or studied through in one life-time; an art which will employ every hour and every day of one's existence. He should operate with reference to economy and profit. The greatest product from the least expense, all things considered, should be his aim. He should operate with reference to the best interests of the State in which he lives; not that we would confine his patriotism to any lines short of the boundaries of the Union; but we would have it expand and attach itself to his nation and his country. But patriotism, like charity should begin at home first.

Let him not only raise enough to make himself independent but a surplus for his neighbor, who may be a mechanic or professional man. The very best mode of making his State independent is to first make himself so. This is the starting point; and this done, let him stretch his influence abroad and make it felt in raising and elevating the condition of the community in which he lives. In doing the latter, it becomes necessary that he should cultivate his own mind and expand it beyond the narrow limits of self. Here a great and fearful responsibility rests upon the farmers, as a body. Being the most numerous class, and, if they maintain the rank that belongs to them, the most influential, it follows that they should be the most enlightened. It is a duty, therefore, while they carefully and industriously cultivate the soil, that they should as assiduously cultivate their own minds and characters and bring them up to a high and elevat-

ted standard, both in regard to intelligence and morality.

The community is made up of individuals. If the individuals are of the right kind, the community will be of the right kind—if the individuals are of the right stamp, so will be the country. It therefore becomes an imperious duty for them to look well to themselves, and, not only themselves, but to the rising generation. Schools and the institutions of learning should receive their approval, and as far as possible their personal aid. We would have them, in short, high minded—industrious—intelligent—generous—dependent—noble, in heart and in conduct,—then will they discharge their duty to themselves and the world; and the State become the pride of the Union.

#### Cutting bushes on Bogs.

It is undoubtedly the best time to kill bushes to cut them in the height of their growth in August, or perhaps earlier; but a very convenient time to cut them upon bogs and low places is when the ground is frozen over, without snow upon it. The surface then bearing the person who cuts, he can work with more comfort and ease, than where it is soft and wet.

Our correspondent, "Curiosity," will perceive that his queries are answered.

At the semi-annual meeting of Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop on the 30th day of August last, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

As apathy may be injurious, if not criminal, in an affair where the staff of life is concerned, therefore

*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society be requested to offer a premium of ten dollars, to the person, wherever he may reside, who shall produce, in writing, directed to them, the most satisfactory history of the insects called "grain worms," which have of late been so injurious to the grain in many places,—describing when and in what shape they first appear,—where from,—their several metamorphoses, and how their changes take place, with their appearances during the several stages or changes,—in what stage of their existence they do the most injury, and how they do it. Whether they effect any harm after the grain is harvested and threshed,—where they are lodged,—in what state or condition in the cold part of the season, or winter,—where in the day or night time during the season when they do the most injury, together with the most satisfactory mode of putting an end to their depredations.

Also, whether the application of lime, ashes, or any other material to the grain or blade while growing is or may be useful, and if so, particularly as to the time and manner of its application. Whether late or early sown grain is most likely to be injured by them, with the best mode of preparing the seed and land to prevent injury. Whether they do most injury in low or high land, and the reason of the difference, if any there be. No premium is to be awarded unless a majority of the Trustees shall apprehend that some one is entitled to it by producing something useful. Said Trustees are re-

quested to publish the foregoing resolve in the Maine Farmer, with the time and manner said communications are to be made known to them, and to make known the whole of said communication to this Society at some future meeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing Resolution the Trustees offer a premium of Ten Dollars upon the terms therein stated. The communications upon this subject to be addressed to them at Winthrop before the first day of February next, that they may be examined and the premium awarded at the next annual meeting. The several communications to be at the disposal of the Society, and the information contained to be given to the public, as shall be deemed most useful, by the Society.

SAM'L P. BENSON,  
NATHAN FOSTER, } Trustees.  
OAKES HOWARD, }

Winthrop, Nov. 1, 1837.

In addition to the above premium of ten dollars, offered by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, the publisher of the Maine Farmer will add Ten Dollars, to be paid in volumes of the Farmer, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th vols. neatly bound.

N. B. It is hoped that the above will be published in every Newspaper in the State.

#### Great Crops of Ruta Baga.

We have often made the assertion, that in no way could so much food for stock be obtained from a single acre of land, as by the cultivation of roots; such as Ruta Baga—Mangel Wurtzel—Sugar Beet, &c. We think ourselves very well paid for our labor if we obtain a ton of hay from that amount of land—better paid if we get two tons,—and have done uncommonly great things should we get three. But by cultivating roots properly, we can increase the amount of cattle food in a ten-fold ratio.

Mr. Nathan Foster, of Winthrop, informed us, the other day, that he gathered from a single quarter of an acre, **TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE** bushels of Ruta Baga. This crop was taken from land that had been cultivated with this crop for several successive years. This is 1080 bushels per acre, and allowing 64 lbs. to the bushel, it makes more than **THIRTY-FOUR AND A HALF TONS** to the acre. Now we are aware that there are various opinions in regard to the nutritive qualities of Ruta Baga, but from our own limited experience, and from the more extensive experience of others, we do know that a ton of Ruta Baga and a ton of hay is better for cows and young stock than two tons of hay alone will be.

**GREATER CROP YET.** Since writing the above, we have been informed by Mr. Isaac Bowles, of Winthrop, that he has actually raised and gathered this season **eleven hundred and twenty bushels** of Ruta Baga from one acre of land.

Now this crop, allowing 64 lbs. to the bushel, will make more than **thirty-five tons and a quarter** the acre. Mr. Bowles planted them on land which had been highly manured a year or two ago, and on which he raised his great crop of corn. His mode of planting them was as follows. He took a light piece of wood of suitable size and length, and

bored holes in it twenty inches apart. Into each hole he put a pole and fastened it in. On the end of each he tied a brick bat. Two men dragged this instrument, back and forth, and thus made furrows or drills; while himself and a young hand followed after and scattered in the seed. He then passed a heavy roller over it and the work was done.

#### Warm Clothing vs. Croup.

Eberle in his excellent work on the diseases of children, says, the mode of clothing infants with their necks and the upper part of the breast bare, cannot fail to render them more subject to the influence of cold, and its dangerous consequences. In this country, especially the Germans, who are in habit of clothing their children in such a manner, as to leave no part of the breast and lower portion of the neck exposed, croup is an exceeding rare disease. Whereas in the cities, or among people who adopt the mode of dress common in cities, this frightful disease is, in proportion to the population, vastly more frequent. During a practice of six years among the 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' he met with but a single case of this affection; and this case occurred in a family who had adopted the present universal mode of suffering the neck and upper part of the breast to remain uncovered.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

#### Size of Farms.

We know not when or where the following article on the size of farms was first published. We commend it to the attention of our readers, as affording some useful hints on subject of interest.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

An obstacle in the way of good husbandry in the west is the size of the farms. Very generally they are too large. The cheapness of land offers an inducement to the farmer to procure a large tract. And the fashion being set, he who has not three, four, five or six hundred acres of land, is not considered a farmer on a respectable scale. This thing, I have no doubt, operates detrimentally to the general interests of agriculture, and to the individual disadvantage of proprietors. If a man possesses the means of purchasing a farm of five hundred, or even five thousand acres, and then, of suitably improving, stocking, and cultivating it, it might operate well enough as regards himself. But it too generally happens that the farmer settling among us, purchases land to the full extent of his means. Then, if unimproved, his improvements must progress very slowly, and will be at least imperfect, if not very inferior. His grounds partially cleared, his enclosures insecure, his barns and stables (if perchance he have any at all) mere temporary sheds, and his own dwelling, a poor, contracted, uncomfortable cabin; and all this for the sake of having a large farm. But the mischief ends not here; it is perhaps still more injuriously manifest in the cultivation. A large farm requires large fields and crops. Accordingly, you see a field set apart, for corn, of the contents of one hundred acres. But the deficiency of means will not admit of thoroughly breaking with the plough, perhaps not at all, and the poor substitute of furrowing out, as some call it, is resorted to. The after culture of the crop is in keeping with the commencement, and nature would not be true to herself if she did not give such a harvest as such culture deserves. What there is, lies neglected in the field, or unbroken at some other point, until unruly animals, and by bad fence, claim a large *tithe* of the produce, or till the storms of winter destroys a large portion of the summer's labor. Now suppose this whole business put upon a smaller scale, and graduated by means of the proprietor; suppose the quantity of ground tilled twenty, instead of one hundred acres. This well broke, and ploughed and hoed, and weeded in after culture, timely gathered and well secured, the profit would have been probably a hundred per cent better.

Besides all this, it is only where farming is carried on on a smaller scale, generally, that you witness that universal neatness and taste and finish which throw around the whole scene a sort of rural enchantment, which attracts and impresses every beholder. And the thing is most accounted for. The whole is under the farmer's own eye, and within his own means, and wrought chiefly

if not exclusively by his own hands and those of his healthy sons. He seeks not to be proprietor of an agricultural empire, in extent, but to create an agricultural paradise of concentrated attractions and beauties.

It is to the small farms in every country that you are to look generally for the best models, the finest taste, the most pleasure, and the largest profits upon the investment.

I am confident that fifty acres, cultivated in the very best style of modern improvements, would yield more profit than many of your five hundred acre farms now yield.

It is an excellent rule, never to take in hand more ground than you can cultivate in the best manner; for be assured, that if you calculate to make up the defects of culture by increasing the quantity of ground thus defectively cultivated, you will find yourself greatly in error.

#### The Husbandman.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked that is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the student experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly every thing that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiae of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity.—Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain.—There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or rather carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed already to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past age have bequeathed to us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education to their children. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of.—Not a vine but bears finer and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In

short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stronger to its properties and the science of development.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is *beyond the reach of accident*. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory.—Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable; it is firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life—it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

#### Worthy of Imitation.

No.—is a counterpane by Mrs John Q. Adams. The ladies, upon viewing this article, seemed to have some thoughts of ambition.—*Boston Paper.*

The News, published at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, says:—

We have selected the above as a text, not to preach a homily from to our readers,—but as one introductory to some few remarks upon the *piano* taste so much in vogue at the present time. It strikes us, that the whole scope of *female* education in our day, is to make young ladies into mere *parlor ornaments*: and most parents, in sending their daughters to school, seem to be actuated by the same motives as they are in sending a sofa to the upholsterer, or a mirror to the gilder,—merely to receive a little varnish—or an addition of gilding—that they may make a show. Utility or usefulness is not of the question. Preparation for domestic duties is never thought of. To quote Byron and Bulwer is in exquisite taste; but to name a recipe from Childs or Leslie is the height of vulgarity. To make scrap books, have an album, criticise a print, declaim upon a moonlight scene, and finger a piano, is to be accomplished; but to have recipe books, make sensible remarks upon common-place things, manufacture or mend a garment, cook a dinner, or handle a broom-stick—is to be vulgar. Not so with our mothers and grandmothers. Not so with the lady of our venerable Ex President.—With them accomplishments and ornament, romance and moon-gazing, were minor objects—and made secondary to domestic duty. Preparation for domestic life was the great accomplishment aimed at. The substance first—then the shadow—*material* first—then the gilding. But with us it is all shadow and gilding—show and ornament. The *substance* and *material* may be picked up as they can. Mrs. Adams has done her country women a great service by exhibiting her handy-work at domestic manufacture. It proves what employment are in vogue in high places, and that a lady may be fashionable and accomplished, yet engage in active domestic duties—in domestic manufacture—with out becoming *vulgar* by so doing. We hope her example will be followed—that there will be less fingering the piano, and more fingering the *needle*,—less attention to *romance*, and more attention to *reality*. We would not be understood that we wish to discard what are termed accomplishments; by no means. Let them be attained—but not at the expense of almost every qualification for active life. They should be secondary objects, added by way of ornament, but necessarily composing no part of the structure. We hope better things are to come, but we are slaves to fashion, and fashion makes it a necessary accomplishment for our young ladies, however deficient they may be in musical taste or ear, to know something of music; to have such acquaintance with some instrument as to make a noise upon it, and produce a crazy combination of sounds, wherewith *time* and *tune* have no fellowship. Consequently in almost every village, street and house, you hear a continual clattering, thumping, and clammering upon flagelets, guitars, harps and pianos. And where is the advantage? Is our taste for music improved as a people? Most assuredly not,—for apart from few orchestras we would name—we, comparatively speaking, have no music; and one half of our harp and piano performers, execute in such a manner that a well trained ear would most likely prefer the music *done* by a respectable sounding bell upon a *bell-wether*, or by a smart hail storm upon a pile of shingles. We are fond of music—but of all *parlor* music—give us the *spinning wheel*.

**Rearing of Calves.**

The best cow calves are to be selected from such cows as are most quiet, give the richest milk, are most hardy, and the best adapted to size to the comparative goodness of the farm.

There are various ways of rearing calves.—In England, as well as in this country, many prefer that calves should run with the cows from 3 to 6 months; others let calves suck twice a day—in such case the calves should take the first or thinnest part which is less liable to injure, by producing and souring; others give to the calf new milk to drink for four weeks, or a longer period; at the end of this time, skim milk is substituted with a mixture of farinaceous food. In addition hay or grass is given, as early as the calf can eat it.

The following mode of rearing calves has been practiced by the writer with great success. The young animals so raised have usually gained a growth a year in advance. The calf is allowed to suck its mother about two days, as the first milk is well fitted to cleanse the calf, and secure a full flow of milk from the cow. On the third day the mother's milk is given to the calf to drink, and continued freely for two or three weeks, till the calf begins to fill out, when the following food is substituted. A gill of flaxseed, for each calf, is boiled in water in the evening, and half the quantity given next morning and evening to the calves, adding to each mess from a pint to a quart of scalded oat meal, according to the size and condition of the calf and about two quarts of skim milk. In five or six weeks, water may be substituted, provided the calf can have plenty of green food by mowing or feeding. The mess should be stirred up while the calves are drinking. The paring of the Swedish turnip or *Mangel Wurtzel* are given in the fall, and great care is taken the two first winters to give the best hay and a liberal supply of roots, Swedish turnips, *Mangel Wurtzel*, carrots, or potatoes, or oil cake—and in summer the best grass in pasture. After this the young stock will keep in good condition without extra keeping.

By early attention to young stock, their growth and condition fits them for an early profitable sale, or for the market at an extra price.

The writer has killed two heifers of four years old each, that weighed when killed near nine hundred each.

A bull calf of superior shape, and intended to be shipped to Jamaica, was allowed on an average nine quarts per day of new milk for fifty days and then treated as before stated. At one year and eleven days it weighed eleven hundred and thirty-six pounds. It is important that the young animals should be kept clean, well carded, and regularly watered with pure water.

**The honorable Character of Agriculture.**

The ancient Romans so highly esteemed the employment of agriculture, that the highest praise they could bestow upon a man, was to say that he cultivated his own lands. Their greatest and most illustrious men in the early ages of the Republic devoted their time to this occupation—that is to say, they were farmers. Their greatest generals, likewise, during the intervals of peace, were in this habit, and prided themselves upon tilling the soil. In republican America this useful art seems to be undervalued, because it is not sufficiently splendid; it is not so eligible for ambitious young men, who look to their employment and to their emoluments for their reputation. We would say to them, however, if they are desirous of a steady increase of wealth, let them till the soil; if they are desirous for a good and unenvied reputation, let them be farmers. It is idle to suppose that a young man who is concerned in trade is really any more respectable in this community than one who is engaged in agriculture or a mechanical art. The great majority of the people of this commonwealth are sufficiently intelligent yet to estimate an individual according to his personal merits, rather than by his occupation and calling, and if any occupation be more respectable than others, it ought surely to be that which has been the favorite and the professional occupation of some of the greatest men in all ages. And this can surely be said of agriculture, more than of any other private employment. Some of the greatest philosophers have written upon agriculture, and some of the greatest of heroes have practiced it with their own hands.—*Boston Statesman*.

We made an estimate the other day of the cost of making pork, wherein we think we proved it to be not very lucrative, but a fair business.—The following writer, however, makes it go beyond any other business. We believe he does not count the cost right.

**HOGS AND MANURE.**

MR. COOKE, Sir:—If you think the following is worthy, you may trouble your readers with its appearance in your paper.

I think that branch of the "farmer's work," which embraces the fattening of pork, and making manure therefrom, is not enough attended to by farmers in general. If properly managed it will afford the greatest profit from the same expense and labor.

My plan is this—yard the hogs through the year. Give each hog to work upon, ten loads of mud from the swamp. Give them potatoes, apples and waste food from the house enough to keep them in good thriving order, *all the time*, till about September. Then attend them regularly, giving them all they will eat, perhaps some extra food for about 4 months.

In this way the expense will be about \$20 or 25 per hog, for the whole time of growing and fattening.

Some men thinking to avoid expense in keeping, permit their hogs 'to run at large,' or in a large pasture. This is a bad practice; the hogs 'run away' so much of their flesh that it requires nearly as much to keep them in a thriving state, as if they were yarded. If it did not, the pasture would be much more profitable for other stock. More than this, the hogs will convert about four loads more of mud into good manure, which will more than twice pay the extra cost of yarding.

**THE RESULT—COST.**

Cost of growing and fattening each hog	\$25.00
Cost of hauling mud to the yard, ten loads,	1.00
<hr/>	
	\$26.00

**PROFIT.**

There will be eleven loads of first rate manure, (the hog making one, at the lowest calculation) which if applied to benefit a corn crop, and the soil, will at least be worth \$2.25 per load. This may seem a high estimate, but every experienced farmer must admit it.

Which will amount to

\$24.75

Which sum deducted, leaves cost,	\$1.25
The hog, if he has done well, will weigh 4 cwt.,	
which at the present prices of pork, is worth 10 cts. per lb.	\$40.00

Who can make \$1.25 net him \$40.00 in any other branch of agriculture?—*Am. Silk-Grower*.

**On Spring Wheat.**

To the Editor of the *Farmers' Register*:

For some years past, the wheat crop has been so liable to failure, that it is natural our farmers should endeavor to devise some expedient to obviate it. With this view, several experiments have recently been made with *spring wheat*; and, as far as I have heard, the result has been quite encouraging. It is sincerely to be hoped that future trials may be equally successful; but in the climates of Virginia and Maryland, I am unable to satisfy myself that it can be cultivated to permanent advantage. The present season has been one of peculiar character; the atmosphere has been dry and cool, and so eminently conducive to the gradual advancement and maturity of the crop, that the harvest has been more abundant by many fold, and the grain of better quality than could have been anticipated by any person a few months ago. Had this season been like the last, or *vice versa*, the results of each would have been entirely different. Our springs are frequently hot and moist; and if, under such circumstances, the wheat be retarded beyond the usual period of ripening, either by being too thin, or by being sown too late, or by being of a late variety, that potent enemy, the *rust*, is sure to lay his hands upon it; and, in a few days, a whole field will sink under the attack. In New York and New England, the climate is very different. The harvest is prolonged to a much later period, than with us; and they have no scorching suns to dry up the sap prematurely; or, when combined with excessive

moisture, to induce the rust. The spring wheat is therefore, much more likely to succeed in a northern latitude than with us: indeed from the character of a northern winter, it is altogether probable that spring sowing may be the most profitable.

Another circumstance has combined with the favorableness of the season, to render the product of spring wheat more flattering. It is a well known fact that vegetables raised from northern seed, arrive at maturity in a much shorter time than it would require for the same varieties when introduced from the south.

My remarks are not intended wholly to discourage the growing of spring wheat, but merely to caution against sowing it too extensively another year; which many might be tempted to do in consequence of the success they have just had. If, after the experience of several years, it shall be found to be as productive as winter grain, it may then, very properly, in a measure, take the place of the latter; but until the advantages of spring culture shall be established, I would respectfully suggest to my brother farmers the propriety of not relying too much upon it.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

**ECONOMIES.**

*How to save oil and candles.*—Use sun-light two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9, P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper and better than evening lamp-light.

*How to save expense in clothing.*—Purchase that which is at once decent, and the most durable; and wear your garments despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion to-day, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broadcloth you wear in 1837.

*How to save time.*—Have a place for every thing, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside and lie you know not where.

*How to save expenses in traveling.*—Cultivate the bump of habitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rather than hire an establishment at the livery stable. This will be for the health of your body, as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

*How to save in little matters.*—Procure a book and keep an exact account of all your expenditures. At the expiration of three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four penny and nine penny items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many cases the aggregate would be found more considerable than you would be aware of, unless you kept such an account.

*How to save your property, if your house should be consumed by fire.*—Get insured. No one is entitled to much charity after he suffers loss, if he neglects so easy a method of securing himself.

**To drive Bugs from Vines.**

The ravages of the yellow striped bugs on cucumbers and melons, may be effectually prevented, by sifting charcoal over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely free from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the moment it is applied.—*Indiana Aurora*.

*Profitable Cow.*—A farmer in this town has a cow ten years old last spring, whose children are as follows; 2 yoke of oxen worth \$260; 2 cows worth \$30 a piece; a two-year old heifer, \$20; a pair of twins a year old last spring, \$40; and a calf, \$15. Her grand-children are three calves, worth, \$6 a piece. The milk of the mother cow for nine years he estimates worth \$15 a year, and so also of the two cows, one for two and the other for one year—making the whole yield of the cow a little short of \$600. Eight of her children and one of her grand-children are now with the old lady on the farm.—*Clarendon, N. H. Eagle*.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Oxen.

The author of a series of valuable Essays on Agricultural and Rural affairs, published a few years since in North Carolina, says, that next to the recommendation of the most approved modes of culture, the best and cheapest means of effecting it, deserve our attention, and lastly frugality in the consumption of our produce. The introduction of a more general use of oxen as substitutes for horses in the cultivation of the earth, and the other operations of husbandry, have high claims upon the attention of our farmers, as being attended with many advantages. But there is in this country a strong prejudice against this generous animal, which is the first thing to be got over—when that is removed, the credit of the ox will soon follow.

It is a fact, which cannot be disproved, that oxen in some sort of work, are equal to horses; in these cases, they certainly ought to be preferred, because they are kept at considerably less expense, and less casualties attend them. Although oxen cannot well be used to the entire exclusion of horses, yet there is undoubtedly, a great deal of work that they would do as well, particularly in carting and all heavy work. In most instances they are nearly equal to horses, and in their support they are infinitely cheaper. Since fall and winter ploughing for the succeeding year's corn crop, are coming into general use, the value of oxen will be more highly appreciated; as at this cool season of the year they may be usefully employed at the plough in fallowing up the land, or engaged in hauling in the corn crop, while the horses are at this work.—The late President MADISON, in one of his annual addresses before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, has some new and valuable remarks on oxen, which claim the particular attention of every husbandman.

"I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oxen are too little used in the place of horses. Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference of the ox. But the circumstance particularly recommending him, is, that he can be supported when at work, by grass and hay; while the horse requires grain, and much of it; and the grain generally given him, Indian corn, the crop which requires most labor, and greatly exhausts the land. From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one half of the corn crop is consumed by horses; including the ungrown ones; and not less than one half by other than pleasure horses. By getting free from this consumption, one half the labor, and of the wear of the land, would be saved, or rather more than one half; for on most farms one half of the corn crop grows on not more than two fifths, and sometimes a smaller proportion, of the cultivated fields; and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself, the ease and convenience of a revolution which would so much reduce the extent of his corn fields; and substitute for the labor bestowed on them, the more easy task of providing pasture and hay. But will not the ox himself when at work require grain food as well as the horse? Certainly much less, if any. Judging from my own observation, I should say, that a plenty of good grass, or good hay, will suffice without grain, where the labor is neither constant nor severe. But I feel entire confidence in saying, that a double set of oxen alternately at work, and therefore half the time at rest, might be kept in good plight without other food than a plenty of good grass, or good hay.

"And as this double set would double the supply of beef, tallow and leather, a set-off is found in that consideration for a double consumption of that kind of food. The objections generally made to the ox are, 1. That he is less tractable than the horse. 2. That he does not bear the heat so well. 3. That he does not answer for the single plough use in our corn fields. 4. That he is slower in his movements. 5. That he is less fit for carrying the produce of the farm to market.

"The first objection is certainly founded in mistake. Of the two animals, the ox is the more docile. In all countries where the ox is the ordinary draught animal, his docility is proverbial. His intractability, where it exists has arisen from an occasional use of him only with long and irregular intervals; during which the habit of discipline being broken, a new one is to be formed. The 2d objec-

tion has as little foundation. The constitution of the ox accommodates itself, as readily as that of the horse to different climates. Not only in ancient Greece and Italy, but throughout Asia, as presented to us in ancient history, the ox and the plough are associated. At this day, in the warm parts of India and China, the ox, not the horse, is in the draught service. In every part of India, the ox always appears, even in the train of her armies. And in the hottest parts of the West Indies, the ox is employed in hauling weighty produce to the sea ports. The mistake here, as in the former case, has arisen, from the effect of an occasional employment only, with no other than green food. The fermentation of this in the animal, heated by the weather, and fretted by the discipline, will readily account for his sinking under his exertions; when green food even, much less dry, with a sober habit of labor, would have no such tendency. The third objection also is not a solid one. The ox can, by a proper harness, be used singly as well as the horse, between the rows of Indian corn; and equally so used for other purposes. Experience may safely be appealed to on this point. In the 4th place it is alleged that he is slow in his movements. This is true, but in a less degree, than is often taken for granted. Oxen that are well chosen for their form, are not worked after the age of about 8 years, (the age at which they are best fitted for beef,) are not worked too many together, and are suitably matched, may be kept to nearly as quick a step as the horse. May I not say a step quicker than that of many of the horses we see at work, who, on account of their age, or the leanness occasioned by the costliness of the food they require, lose this advantage, where they might have once had it?—The last objection has most weight. The ox is not as well adapted as the horse to the road service, especially for long trips. In common roads, which are often soft, and sometimes suddenly become so, the form of his foot, and the shortness of his leg, are disadvantages; and on roads frozen, or turnpiked, the roughness of the surface in the former case, and its hardness in both cases, are inconvenient to his cloven hoof. But where the distance to market is not great, where the varying state of the roads and the weather can be consulted; and where the road service is in less proportion to the farm-service, the objection is almost deprived of its weight. In cases where it most applies, its weight is diminished by the consideration, that a much greater proportion of service on the farm may be done by oxen, than is now commonly done; and that the expense of shoeing them, is little different from that of keeping horses shod."

Oxen are very extensively used in some parts of Great Britain—the farmers of that country having found a great advantage resulting from their employment. A system has been adopted on many of the large farms, by which a certain number are turned over to the grazier or the butcher every year, and their places supplied by an equal number of suitable age. In many portions of our own country the prejudices existing against the employment of oxen for farm service is gradually, but surely giving way. The farmer who consults his own interest, should, if he has not already done so, make a fair and judicious trial, in order to ascertain and satisfy himself as to the advantages resulting from the employment of the ox. If he starts right we have no fears of the result. Nothing but an unjust prejudice has prevented the general employment of oxen.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

## Rearing Calves.

The Bath Society papers contain the following account of the method adopted at various periods of weaning and rearing calves, as practiced by thrifty farmers.

"Mr. Whitley, of Wallington, did, between the first of December 1776, and April, 1777, wean and rear on his farm ten cows and thirteen bull calves, by the method following: At three days old they were taken from the cows, put into a shed and fed with flet (skimmed milk) allowing three quarts to each calf morning and evening. When a month old, they were fed with a like quantity of milk and water, morning and evening, with hay to feed on in the day time; and at noon they were fed with oats and bran equally mixed, allowing half a peck to one dozen calves. At two months old they were fed only in the morning with milk and water, they

had hay to feed on in the day time, and at evening instead of noon, had the same quantity of bran and oats with water to drink. They were fed in this manner until the middle of April, when they were turned out to grass all day; and taken into a shed in the evening; and fed with hay until there were plenty of grass and the weather grew warm. Such of the calves as were weaned in March were continued to be fed with milk and water every morning until midsummer. All the said calves are in good health and condition; and the Society allowed the premium offered on that head the preceding year.

## Apples good food for fattening Domestic Animals.

We invite the attention of those having orchards to the following communications from Messrs. Baldwin and Pitkin. As to the question, which is the most *profitable* in ordinary times, to feed apples to hogs, or make them into cider, their statements go far to show, if they do not conclusively prove it to be in favor of feeding them to hogs; and, as to which is most beneficial to community, a plenty of pork, or a plenty of cider, all sober men will agree.

DR. FRY.—Having learned that you are making arrangements to publish an agricultural periodical, designed to benefit the farmers of Ohio, permit me through your columns to state a few facts, showing the utility of *apples* for fattening domestic animals. In the autumn of 1833, if I do not misremember, I was first induced to try the experiment—it was to me then an experiment. Having more apples than we needed for other uses, and fully convinced of the evil of making them into cider for common use, I suffered my hogs to run in the orchard and take the apples as they fell from the trees. Before the apples were fully ripened, as they began to fall, contrary to my expectation, my hogs began to gain flesh, and during the season, they became fat with no other feed except the wash of the kitchen. Several that I had designed to keep, before I was aware of it, became too fat for the object designed. This lot, if I mistake not, weighed as I butchered them directly from the orchard, from 200 to 350 lbs. each. The same season I suffered some of my sheep to remain in the orchard, and with equal success. The next season, our fruit was cut off. But the last two seasons, I have made my pork from my orchard; and during these seasons I have confined my hogs exclusively to *sour* apples; and still I have never killed lots of pork, that were better fatted, more solid, or of better flavor. To carry the experiment farther, last year I took from my stock an old cow that had given milk through the summer, and fed her exclusively on sour apples. She ate about half a bushel, morning and evening. She fattened well and made a first rate beef. It is, therefore no longer with me a question whether apples are profitable for fattening domestic animals; the fact is fully tested.

And not only are they profitable for *fattening* such animals; but they are equally good for feed to sustain the same animals through the winter. For two years past I have gathered a quantity of my late apples and laid them up for use, and have found them much cheaper than corn, and equally good for feed to keep hogs through the winter.

If, in your apprehension, Mr. Editor, the above statements will be of any use to the public, you are at liberty to use it.

Very respectfully yours,

HARVEY BALDWIN.

Hudson, August—1837.

DR. FRY.—Sir—I have learned from Mr. Baldwin, that you are designing to send out a monthly periodical for the benefit of our agricultural community, and that you desire facts in relation to the utility of *Apples* for fattening domestic animals. I am neighbor to Mr. Baldwin, and have been an eye witness to some of the facts which he has related, and know them to be as he has stated them. My own experience also corresponds with his. The same year that he first suffered his hogs to remain in his orchard, I turned five shoats, of the *grass breed*, into an orchard of between fifty and sixty small bearing trees. They ate the apples as they fell, and when enough did not fall to satisfy them, we pulled the apples off for them. The hogs came daily to their sty and drank the ordinary wash of our kitchen, and without any other feed they were fattened. We butchered them near the close of

November, and found them equally as good as we have been accustomed to make on the best Indian corn. For two years past we have repeated the experiment with unfailing success, and we have never had sweeter or better pork. In this orchard, too, the apples are, with very few exceptions, *late*, and consequently hard and sour apples. I suppose that apples fully ripe and soft would be better; but these did well, and show that my orchard may be used to great advantage for feeding domestic animals. In years past, I have cultivated my orchard to Indian corn, and from experience, I have come to the conclusion, that after trees come to middling size, the apples will from year to year, without any labor, fatten more animal flesh, than the *corn* would that could be raised on the same ground, cleared of trees, and well cultivated; and also manured enough to keep it in heart. To secure this result from my orchard, nothing more is required than to give hogs of suitable age, the ordinary slops of the kitchen, and what apples they will eat.

There may, however, be a supposed failure. I have known several individuals, blinded by the *love* of cider, or the *high price* at which they would dispose of it, yet wishing to try the experiment, they have suffered their hogs to run in the orchard for a few days, or perhaps weeks, during the *first dropping* of their apples, and then because their hogs did not become fat at *once*, they have closed their orchard fence, and concluded that apples are of no use for hogs. Such a conclusion is just as rational as it would be, if a man should feed his hogs, taken from the street, on the poorest of his corn three or four weeks, and because they do not become thoroughly fat, should then hastily conclude that *corn* is of no use to fatten hogs. Let the experiment be fairly made on good healthy hogs, and there is no more uncertainty respecting the result, than there would be if the same hogs were fed three or four months on the best corn. If any one doubts, let him try it, and his doubts will vanish.

Very respectfully yours,  
CALEB PITKIN.  
Hudson, Aug. 26, 1837. [Buckeye Ploughboy.]

#### SCIENCE.

##### GEOLOGY. NO. 1.

The increasing interest with which this Science is regarded, and which, from its connection with every sober pursuit of wealth, it must continue to command, has induced us to resolve, for some time past, on placing an elementary view of its principles before our readers. We were happy to find it among the topics of the Lyceum Lectures of the Spring; and still more to convince ourselves, on an inspection, of the Notes of Mr. Hamlin's Lecture, that we could not more intelligibly or conveniently introduce the subject than by such a free use of those Notes as he might kindly permit. We have them placed at our service; and only hope they may be the harbingers of similar communications.—*Ban. Jour.*

*Notes of the Geological Lecture before the Bangor Lyceum, Spring Term, 1837.*

It may be inquired of me at this time what service or pleasure I can propose to you in listening to a lecture upon rocks and stones; the dryest and hardest of all subjects, and one out of which it would seem nothing of interest could be possibly hammered. I pretend not certainly to the creative power of the poet who could find—

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing;  
or I could lead you through the fairy regions of the diamond and the carbuncle, as we scale the cloud-capt Andes, or descend into the coral grottoes of the sunny Pacific. I have not only to confess my inability in this particular; but also that I am imperfectly acquainted with the present condition of the science of Mineralogy and Geology. They have formed rather agreeable reminiscences of my youthful days, spent near the White Hills, than serious pursuits of my maturer life. All, therefore, that I propose to do is to furnish a scanty outline of those sciences, which demand the undivided attention of the student, who would attain a respectable knowledge of them—accompa-

nied with the diligent examination of the specimens of minerals and fossile remains, collected from all parts of the Globe.

The general ignorance of the community on these subjects, we are happy to see attracting some regard. The United States Government have commenced a scientific survey of our vast domain in order to develop their mineral treasures. Many of the State Governments have followed the example, and in some the surveys have been completed. Our last Legislature appropriated \$5000 for a survey of this State, and it is now in progress under Dr. Jackson of Boston.

I cannot stand only in the relation of an humble pioneer into these interesting regions, and shall be content if I can point out to you some new sources of enjoyment in these vast fields of discovery, and enlarge your conceptions of the bounty of Providence in some of the most interesting of his works.

Geology may be considered the science of the structure of the Earth, of the substances that compose it, the relations which the several masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position and direction. Mineralogy is a branch of this science, and treats individually of the different metals and minerals, and their chemical analyses. As sciences both are of recent date; but with practical mineralogy the ancients were well acquainted, and in many of its branches they were not behind the moderns.—The discovery and use of the metals and precious stones date far back into antiquity and is in fact coeval with the formation of society.

If iron, only one of the metals were struck out of existence to-day, the world would retrograde at once for centuries, and society be resolved into its original elements; so useful, so essential is this metal to our wants, our comforts and our luxuries.

The precious gems have in all ages carried with them an intrinsic value, and have commanded the highest admiration. Very early did the regularity of their forms and the brilliant play of their colors lead to the belief of their magical Powers. The Persians supposed that wine drunk from cups of the Amethyst would not intoxicate, and the celebrated Pliny says: "It is good to wear a ring or some other ornament made of this stone, when you wish to drink freely." The carbuncle, a somewhat fabulous mineral, but supposed to be a variety of the garnet, was believed to give light of itself in the dark.—Some gems were supposed to render the wearer invisible, while to others were ascribed a talismanic power, like the lamp of Aladdin, by which the secret treasures of the earth could be unlocked.—These superstitions have even travelled down to our times, in a curious tradition current in the Western part of this State as to a carbuncle among the cliffs of the White Hills. It is mentioned by Josselyn or by some of the early navigators on our shores, as then existing among the Indians of the Pigwacket tribe. As I have heard it from the early settlers, this carbuncle was supposed to be fixed on the face of a lofty precipice, near the White Hills, around whose base extended a beautiful lake. It was inaccessible both from above and below, and could only be seen in the darkest night, when it shone with the brightness of a star. It was pointed out by the Indians to the first settlers and many a daring attempt was made to attain it. From below it was approached the nearest in boats and in canoes on the lake, and was shot at with fire arms and arrows, in the hopes of breaking it off; but always without success, and as some accident almost always befel those who attempted to obtain it, their efforts were finally abandoned, and unfortunately its true location cannot now be found! It disappeared about the same time with the witches of the neighborhood—scared away, as a clergyman well said respecting them, by the action of those numerous buildings scattered all over New England, called "school houses."

Since the invention of glass, the precious gems have lost much of their value, as they can be successfully imitated. The Venetians and the French seem to have carried this branch of business to such perfection, that it often requires a connoisseur now to detect the true stone. There is one gem, however, that has never been imitated—the diamond. It stands alone unrivaled in its brilliancy; the hardest of all known substances, nothing being capable of scratching it, nor can it be cut, but by itself. It refracts more light than any other

substance, and though itself colorless, "it is capable of dazzling the eye by its brilliant and playful colors, constantly fugitive; but perpetually returning." From the great power of the diamond in refracting light, the sagacious Newton predicted that its base must be combustible, which is now known to be true. The diamond is pure carbon, which is the base of common charcoal, and when by any process we can melt charcoal and resolve it into its original elements and crystallize it, we shall produce the diamond. Professor Silliman has succeeded in an imperfect fusion of carbon or charcoal by means of the compound blow-pipe, and the result was small globules resembling this gem.

Diamonds have been found only under the equator, in the East Indies and Brazil, and are discovered loose in the soil. Large ones are extremely rare.—The largest hitherto discovered is in the possession of the regale of Mattan in the Island of Borneo, where it was found about 80 years ago. It weighs about 367 carats or about two ounces, and is described as having the shape of an egg with an indentation near the smaller end. Some years since the Dutch Governor of Batavia offered in exchange for it \$150,000, two large briggs of war with their guns and ammunition, and other cannon with powder and shot. But the Rajah refused to part with a jewel to which the Malays attached miraculous powers, and which they imagined to be connected with the fate of the reigning family. The next largest diamond is on the top of the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, weighs 195 carats and was formerly one of the eyes of a Bramin idol, from which it was stolen by a French soldier. After a variety of fortunes it was purchased by the Empress Catherine from an Englishman for the sum of \$416,000, cash down, an annuity of \$16,000, and a patent of nobility.

The Pitt or Regent diamond, so called, now in the handle of the sword of State of the king of France weighs 137 carats. It is perfectly colorless, and from its size, proportion and purity is considered the finest diamond in the world, altho' not so large as some others. It was first purchased by Mr. Pitt, the Governor of Bengal. About \$15,000 were expended in cutting and polishing it, a process which occupied more than two years, and was sold to the Government of France for \$250,000. In 1791, the price of this diamond was estimated by a committee of Jewellers, according to the usual rules, at upwards of £400,000 or \$2,000,000.

Another very beautiful gem is the *Tommaline*, at first found only in the East Indies, but recently in Connecticut; (the specimens imperfect.) In 1822, this mineral was discovered in Paris in the county of Oxford, and Professor Silliman pronounces the gem equal to the finest East India specimens, and superior to any stone yet found in the United States. It possesses the remarkable characteristics of becoming electrical from heat and has a great polarity. It is perfectly transparent in looking through it from side to side; but in looking through it from end to end, however small the specimen, it is opaque. Nearly all the precious stones, except the diamond have been found in North America. The Crown Jewels in France contain some of the amethyst found in Nova Scotia by the early French settlers.—The garnet, emerald, amethyst and topaz have been found in this State, and every year is discovering that the bleak shore and hills of New England contain their fair quota of beautiful gems.

The metals of *silver* and *gold* have been used from time immemorial as the representative of all kinds of property, and have been discovered in all parts of the Globe. The prevailing notion that these metals are not to be found in the Northern latitude, is not in accordance with fact.—The gold region of North Carolina and Virginia has been accurately traced to the Southern part of the State of Vermont, and a specimen of native silver in filaments about 4 inches in diameter was found a few years since in a stone wall near Portsmouth in New Hampshire. But Silver and Gold mines are found throughout Siberia, the northern part of Europe and in Sweden, Denmark and Norway; in fact, in the whole Northern part of Europe and Asia. There can be little doubt that they exist through the northern part of our own continent; or that the great mineral deposit upon the surface of our Earth is contained in that vast

chain of mountains that stretches through both continents of America from Cape Horn to the North Pole. They seem to be full of inexhaustible stores of all the metals but lead. The mines of Potosi in South America, the richest in the world, were discovered only about 200 years ago, and then by mere accident.

As to lead, there is one vast mine that extends from the falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi to the border of Mexico, 1500 miles in length and of unknown breadth, the most extensive yet discovered, and containing lead enough for the whole world. Mines have been opened through all the mountains south of Mexico, and nearly 19-20ths of all the Silver and Gold in the world comes from these sources. Three thousand mines or excavations are opened in Mexico alone, some of which produce \$2,000,000 annually. The yearly produce of silver and gold in the world is estimated by Humboldt to be about 12,000,000 of Gold and 20,000,000 of Silver.

IN SENATE, March 16, 1837.

The Joint Select Committee to which was referred an order of March 9, 1837, in relation to the subject of Private Corporations, have had the same under consideration, and report a bill which is herewith submitted, and the committee recommend that said bill be referred to the next Legislature, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in all the newspapers which publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively, the last publication to be previous to the first Wednesday of January next.

RUFUS SOULE, per order.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1837.

Read and accepted, sent down for concurrence.  
J. C. TALBOT, President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 18, 1837.

Read and accepted in concurrence.  
H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An act authorizing individuals to avail themselves of corporate powers in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any two or more persons may have a corporate name, sue and be sued, appear, prosecute and defend, to final judgement and execution, in all courts and places, whatsoever; may have a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure, elect all needful officers and make all by laws and regulations, consistent with the laws of this State, necessary and proper for the due and orderly conducting their affairs, and the management of their property, under the limitations, restrictions and regulations hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any two, or more persons wish to avail themselves of the powers described in the first section of this act, they shall severally sign a certificate, which shall contain the name of the corporation to be created, the names and respective places of residence of all the corporators, the amount of the capital stock intended to be used, and the amount owned by each corporator, and the general nature of the business to be transacted by such corporation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no corporation shall be deemed to have been formed under this act, until a certificate made as aforesaid shall be recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County where such corporation shall be located, in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection; and if the business of any such corporation is carried on in more than one County, a copy of said certificate shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the Registry of Deeds of each of such County. And if any false or incorrect statement shall be made in any such certificate, the corporators shall take no benefit under this act, but shall be liable in the same manner as general partners.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the Registry aforesaid, the corporators shall, for six successive weeks, publish an attested copy of the certificate before mentioned, in some public paper printed in the county where such

corporation may be situated, and if no public paper be printed in said County, then they shall publish the same in any public paper printed in an adjoining County; and if said publication be not so made, or if the same proceedings be not had upon every renewal or continuance of any such corporation beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, in either case, the corporators shall be liable as general partners.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever any corporator shall assign, or otherwise dispose of any portion of the capital stock of any corporation, created under this act, such assignment, or other disposal, shall be null and void, unless the instrument of conveyance be duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds, and an attested copy thereof published in the same manner as the certificate, mentioned in the fourth section of this act.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That during the continuance of any corporation under the authority of this act, no part of the capital stock thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom, nor shall any division of interest or profits be made, so as to reduce such capital stock below the sum in the certificate, creating the corporation; and if at any time during the continuance, or at the termination of any such corporation, the property or assets shall not be sufficient to pay the corporate debts, then the several corporators shall be held responsible as general partners for all sums by them in any way received, withdrawn or divided, interest thereon from the time they were so withdrawn respectively.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That in all cases, where any corporator shall become liable under this act as a general partner, and shall have paid any corporate debt, he shall have his remedy against the other corporators in equity before the Supreme Judicial Court.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give corporators under it any right, except those specified in the first section hereof, which they did not possess as individuals.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

6w-38

#### Summary.

300 INDIANS DROWNED.—The Steamer Monmouth, having on board 600 Creek Indians on their way to the West, came in contact with the steamer Warren, having in tow the ship Trenton on the Mississippi river, when the former immediately sunk, and 300 of the Indians perished! This melancholy accident is attributed chiefly to the carelessness of the officers of the Monmouth, in running their boat in a part of the stream where, by the usages of the river and the rules of the Mississippi navigation, she had no right to go, and where the descending tow, of course, did not expect to meet her. It occurred in the night time.

The Columbus Journal states that in the prosecution of a geological survey of Jackson county, Ohio, the bones of an animal of extraordinary size were discovered. A tusk measured ten feet nine inches in length and twenty-three inches in circumference at the largest part, and weighed, when taken from the earth, 180 lbs. The largest tooth weighed 80 lbs. 4 ounces, and the other bones were of corresponding proportion!

*Phenomenon.*—Mr. Joseph B. Varney, of Newington, has a tree in his orchard which has bloomed four times this season (in the months of June, July, August and September, respectively;) the three first blooms producing fruit, but the last was blighted by the early frost. The novel spectacle was exhibited of a tree bearing three different grades of apples beautifully interspersed with blooms of the *fourth family*. We have specimens of the fruit from the second and third blooms.—*Portsmouth N. H. Gazette*.

*Nantucket Wheat.*—Mr. John Swain has this year raised upon the farm of Capt. R. Hussey, seven miles from town, 40 bushels of good summer wheat, upon one and three fourths of an acre of ground—equal to 23 bushels per acre. The seed put into the ground measured one bushel and ten quarts.—*Nantucket Inquirer*.

*Steam Packet Home.*—A committee appointed by a meeting of citizens of Charleston to investigate the causes of the loss of the steam packet Home, have submitted a report to the common Council of that city, embodying the testimony of the witnesses examined, including Capt. Salter, Capt. Hill, Mr. Lovegreen, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. Drayton, all of whom were passengers on board the Home. The committee append remarks and conclusions of their own, to the effect that she was unfaithfully built; that she was never seaworthy; and that when she left New York, she was entirely unfit for the safe conveyance of passengers. They also express a very unfavorable opinion as to the conduct of the Captain (White,) on this occasion, representing him to have been intoxicated, &c. &c. They extend their censure to the builders of the boat, and also to her owners.

*Fire.*—A barn in Cape Elizabeth, occupied by Mr. Bennett, and owned by Elias Thomas, Esq. of this city was consumed by fire on Saturday morning last, at about 1 o'clock. A valuable yoke of oxen, 4 cows and one horse and wagon, and twenty tons of hay were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by some intemperate man going into the barn to sleep, as Mr. Bennett has frequently found some one there in the morning.—*Portland Orion*.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into presence-chamber of Kings.

To all parts of the world, the exports of British hardware and cutlery is £1833,043; of this amount £978,491 come to the United States.

#### MARRIED.

In Topsham, Mr. Samuel Jameson to Miss Harriet W. Mustard.

In Portland, Mr. Henry P. Drew, of Brunswick, to Miss Harriet Hall, of Portland.

In Parkman, Mr. Stillman Mason to Miss Esther Cox; Mr. David Sturdifant to Miss Sophronia Richards.

At Hampton Falls, N. H., Mr. Elisha C. Corson, of Winthrop, to Miss Lucy T. Cram.

#### DIED.

In Boston, on Saturday evening the 11th inst. of apoplexy, THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq. the able Editor of the New England Farmer. The Boston Patriot says—he was a man of most amiable character, of excellent principles, and of extensive information. His literary attainments were highly respectable, and he is the author of several useful publications, well known to the public.

In Palmyra, Samuel Laney, Esq. aged 77.

In Waldoboro', Mr. Charles Miller, Jr. aged about 50.

In Phippsburg, Mrs. Hannah Almira, wife of Mr. Joseph Bowker, aged 37.

In New Orleans, on the 1st inst. of yellow fever, Capt. Reuben Stevens, of Pittston, Master of Ship Mohawk, aged 36.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 2000 Beef Cattle, 1350 Stores, 3675 Sheep and 800 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were sustained, viz. extra 6 75 a 7; first quality 6 a 6 50; 2d 5 25 a 5 75; 3d 4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 5 75; No. 1, 5 25; No. 2, 4 75.

Stores—Yearlings \$8 a 10; two years old \$15 a 20; three years old \$25 a 28.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 1 62, 1 75, 2, 2 12, 2 37, 2 75 and 3.

Swine—Sales quick; lots to peddle taken at 7 a 7 1-4 for sows, and 8 a 8 1-4 for barrows. At retail 8 and 9.

#### HALLOWELL HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the above spacious and well known House, where he will be happy to receive both acquaintances and strangers, and will use every exertion to gratify the wishes and make their stay comfortable.

Twelve or fifteen members of the Legislature can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms at the same prices as at Augusta, and conveyed to and from the State House free of expense.

B. HODGES.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837.

40

## GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices. GEO. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837. 41

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, together with a wood lot, and a good out pasture, comprising in the whole about 130 acres. It will be put low, and the payments made favorable to the purchaser. He will also sell with said farm 25 tons of hay—six or eight cattle—from fifty to sixty good sheep, and a lot of farming tools, if wanted. The stock and tools will be put at such a price that the purchaser can make a liberal profit on each, especially the stock, whether it be wintered or sold again. Three or four hundred bushels of roots can be had with the above on reasonable terms. J. CURTIS.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1837.

## BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice to the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has taken the Stone Shop in Winthrop village, where he is now ready to do any work that may be called for in his profession.

He takes this opportunity to say to those who may favor him with their custom, that particular attention will be given to horse-shoeing. His thorough experience in this branch of business, enables him to speak with confidence, and he can assure all who call on him that their Horses will be shod in a superior and workmanlike manner. Horses that interfere, and such as have corns and quarter-cracks, &c. will be shod and dealt with as they should be for the good of the beast, and the benefit of his owner. Those in want of first rate axes can be furnished at the stone shop. This branch of business will receive attention at all times.

The old customers of the Stone Shop are particularly invited to call, as nothing on his part shall be wanting to sustain the credit of the shop, and merit the patronage heretofore given to it.

DUDLEY AVERY.

Winthrop, Nov. 14, 1837.

## NOTICE.

KENNEBEC, ss.

Taken on Execution and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel kept by Benj. Shaw, Jr. in Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, all the right in Equity which Robert Potter has to redeem a certain tract of Land situated in said Gardiner, and bounded as follows: on the north side of Cobbsseecontee River, being lot numbered and marked one hundred and twenty-five, H, bounded northerly by the Horse Shoe Pond road, so called.—Also one other piece of land situated in said Gardiner, being part of lot No. one hundred and twelve, on the north side of Cobbsseecontee river, and bounded thus—Northerly by that part of said lot conveyed by R. H. Gardiner to Thadus Hildreth, late deceased—Easterly by lot No. one hundred and six—Southerly by the Horse Shoe Pond Road, so called; and westerly by that part of said lot No. 112, conveyed by said Potter to Annis Hildreth—excepting therefrom a small piece in the South-west corner of said described land, five rods on the road and extending back therefrom nine rods; containing about 39 acres more or less, same being mortgaged to R. H. Gardiner, for \$293.

E. MARSHALL, Deputy Sheriff.  
November 11th, 1837. 41

## STOVES.

Cooking Stoves of the latest and most approved patterns; Box Stoves; Cylinder do.; Olmstead's Stove, a new and excellent article for Parlors; Rathburn's Parlor Stove with Urns; Franklin do. do.; Fire Frames, assorted sizes.

The above are offered at a very small advance from Boston prices. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at A. H. ALLEN'S, 3 doors North of the Gardiner Bank, Gardiner. Nov. 9, 1837. 41

## ALMANACS.

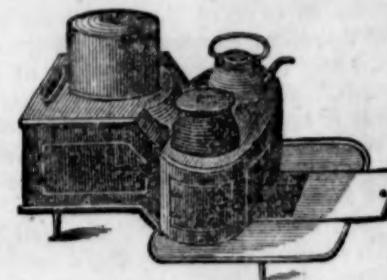
Just published, Robinson's Maine Farmer's ALMANACKS for 1838, and for sale by the hundred, dozen, or single, by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.  
Also, Miniature Almanacks for 1838.

Sept. 12, 1837.

## S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH  
AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—

STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES AND JAMES' IMPROVED COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

■ All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

MARROWFAT PEAS, SEED CORN, &c.  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

500 bushels Dwarf field Marrowfat Peas; 20 do. early Washington do.; 10 do. Blue Imperial do.; 5 do. White Cranberry Beans; 3 do. Red do. do.; 1 do. yellow six weeks Beans; 50 bushels Golden Straw, or the Malaga Wheat; 20 bushels good early Canada Corn—for which cash will be paid at my Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Oct. 25, 1837. 38

## DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &amp;c.

T. B. MERRICK has just received a large supply of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Linseed and Sperm Oil, which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Oct. 20, 1837. 37

## BUCKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let on reasonable terms, one 3-4 blood Dishley and 1-4 blood Merino BUCK, 2 years old—weight 162 lbs. He has sheared 17 1-4 lbs. of wool.

One 1-2 blood South Down, 1-4 Dishley and 1-4 Merino BUCK, 1 year old—weight 138 lbs.—sheared 5 1-2 lbs.

Also, 3 LAMBS, sired by a South Down Buck, out of Ewes of the mixed Dishley and Merino breed—weight of lambs from 80 to 88 lbs.

The above took the premium at the late Cattle Show of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837. 37.

## FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds—and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837. 36

## S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Cambrics, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

■ Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837. 35.

## MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

We have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood, we believe, that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at \$1 for the session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a Tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print about the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a Daily paper at \$1 50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no higher than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged \$1 25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not, we shall issue a Try-weekly.

The lists of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, in both Houses; and also an abstract of the daily proceedings of Congress.

LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

## MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true *Chinese Mulberry* trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.

## NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, signed by Eben Davis as principal, and Benjamin Davis, Jr. as surety—payable to Samuel Thompson, or order,—dated October 25th, 1837—viz: one for twenty-five dollars, payable in eight days from date, and interest—one for twenty-five dollars, payable in sixty days, and interest—and one for one hundred dollars, payable in June next, and interest—as the same notes were obtained by fraud, and are without consideration—they will not be paid.

EBEN DAVIS,  
BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr. surety.

## Farmers &amp; Mechanics,

Call and see, and purchase, if you please,

WALES' NEW AND USEFUL

## HORSE POWER AND THRESHING

MACHINE,

WARRANTED to answer well the purposes for which they are intended, at the following places, viz.—Johnson & Marshall's, Augusta; Johnson & Marchall's, and also at Woodbridge's, Waterville; Pollard's shop, Hallowell; Perry & Noyes' and Holmes & Robbins', Gardiner; Charles Pride's, and F. F. Haines', East Livermore; Sargeant's Farmer's hotel, Portland; Arthur Freeman's, Saccarappa; W. Emerson's, Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H. JOB HASKELL, General Agent, Portland or Livermore.

September 9, 1837.

32

## FOR SALE.

By the subscriber 150 FAT SHEEP, 100 Lambs and yearlings of the best quality and grade of wool, and one pair of first rate OXEN, 6 years old, girtting over 7 feet.

LEVI CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1837.

40

## POETRY.

## The Farmer's Winter Song.

There is a time, the wise man saith,  
For all things to be done;  
To plough, to sow, to reap—as roll  
Successive seasons on.  
For pleasure, too, in flowery spring,  
In fragrant summer's vales,  
In fruitful autumn's yellow fields,  
In winter's evening tales.  
And though the fields are bleak and drear,  
The forest's verdure gone—  
And all is withered, cold and sere,  
In garden, field and lawn;  
There's something left and much to cheer,  
And charm the farmer's heart;  
For wintry winds to harvest hope,  
Great influence impart.  
And while he views the drifting snow,  
And treads the frozen earth—  
He has at home his garners full,  
And social blazing hearth!  
And thus he sings whate'er pervade  
The earth or sky at morn;  
Of wintry winds or summer's suns,  
The farmer's hope is born!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## From the Christian Mirror.

## Claims of Sacred Music upon the Church.

"Next unto divinity I give the place and highest honor unto music." This, with Luther, was no doubtful speculation. To him there was the united testimony of consciousness and demonstration. He *saw* and he *felt* it. He understood the nature and design of music, and gave his testimony to its high importance.

But Luther stands not alone. Kings, legislators and poets of the ancient heathen world; prophets, lawgivers and judges, and martyrs—all declare that music is one of the most effectual means of good that can be brought to bear upon the character of man.

It is admirably adapted to his intellectual nature. It is inferior to no other means of mental discipline. It strengthens, enlivens and refines. As a science it opens a field for vastness, for variety, for profoundness of research surpassed by none.

But man is not a naked intellect. He can *feel* as well as *think*. Music is the language of emotion;—the exhibition of the throbbing soul itself; and like its own tones, demands the according sympathy of each surrounding object. Its chords are chords of love. Its very nature is to subdue all to its own laws, and "make all else harmonious." It is the deep, unaffected eloquence of nature.

But the field of its highest excellence lies even beyond its general moral influence. It is as a divine institution; as a divinely appointed means of grace that we prefer to contemplate the claims of Sacred Music upon the church.

God has been pleased to appoint certain observances for men as *means of grace*; means in the proper use of which, he has promised to perform his most gracious work upon the heart. And these he has committed in charge to his people.—Among these Sacred Music holds a conspicuous place.—And no where are his wisdom and benevolence more strikingly displayed than in the adaptation of this to the nature of man.

That Sacred Music is a divinely appointed means of grace scarcely needs to be proved. It is as expressly enjoined in the word of God as prayer or the preaching of the Gospel. The practice of the Jews in this respect was adopted and consecrated to its highest uses by our Lord and his disciples.—One example may be noticed.

When the Divine Redeemer had ended his public instructions, and the closing scene of his sufferings was immediately in view; when he had finished his infinitely pathetic farewell address to his disciples; when he had prayed with his weeping friends, and imparted to them the memorials of his body and blood, it would seem that this must have been the last point of the climax; for here, language and symbol had exhausted their utmost significance. But no. The language of music could aid them still farther. One institution more must receive the sanction of his divine example. "And when they had sung a hymn they went out into the mount of Olives."

The church in all ages has given to music the same pre-eminence. Thousands, like their divine Master, have calmed their spirits for the last conflict; thousands have cheered their dungeons and soothed the fires of the stake by their hymn of praise. And in heaven it is represented as the highest, holiest employment. No other language seems adequate to express the emotions of that world. The thunder and ocean's roar fail to do it. But when it is said "they sing the song of Moses and the Lamb," the imagination can paint no more. Surely if anything on earth is noble and divine, it is the song of Zion. And how imperative the obligations of the church to make these songs worthy their high design!

But how are these obligations discharged by the church in this country? All the other institutions of religion are provided. Extensive arrangements are made for the acquisition of all other kinds of learning, human and divine, that the services of the church may be ably and successfully performed.—But where are her songs? Alas! as to their proper character they have nearly ceased to echo within her walls, and "an abomination, standing where it ought not," is often substituted in their place.—There is not a public institution in the land, of any description which affords the means of a *correct* and *thorough* education in sacred music. "Ignorance here, must be the mother of devotion." The science is exiled from its sisterhood and its sacred use perverted.

The church has, to a great extent, abandoned its songs as beneath attention, and fit only for the amusement of childhood and youth. The Christian church has been obliged to borrow from the stage both music and style. Indeed the music of the church at the present day is far inferior to that of the concert, the parlor, the theatre, the field, or the ball-room. All these hold out some inducement for its skillful cultivation. But with the church it is to a lamentable extent, far otherwise. Any more time or attention devoted to it than might properly be employed in innocent amusement by one competent to any useful pursuit, is generally considered a waste of time and perversion of talent. Where there has been an effort to cultivate sacred music, the broad distinction between the appropriate music of the church and that of the concert has been greatly overlooked.—The whole field of Christian psalmody, which is one of chief interest to the church, is almost universally neglected. It has nearly lost its identity, and so much has the devil to do with the singing of the church that it has become proverbially a subject of contention.

Thus degraded and abused is this holy, lovely institution. But why is it so? The obligations of the church are the same with respect to this, as the other positive, divine institutions. It should be raised, therefore, from the dust; be clothed in the garments of the sanctuary, and placed upon the high and holy ground it was designed to occupy. Christians should not be ashamed to be found deeply engaged in this cause, and pronouncing it by every means in their power,—especially by personal attention to it, so far as they can be useful. Musical talent should be sought out, and furnished with the means of thorough education; education founded upon science and correct taste.—Able professors should be placed in all our literary institutions; but more especially in those designed for the acquisition of theological education.

Sacred Music might thus be made a powerful auxiliary to the preaching of the gospel. There is omnipotence in it; and should be cultivated in its proper character till the burning spirit of the poet should be poured forth in the songs of Zion:—till truth had fixed her glowing lineaments indelibly upon the soul. Sacred music must come to be understood; its nature and design must be distinctly perceived before it can ever rise. Then it must be placed upon a religious basis; be religiously cultivated, and for a religious object.

This means of grace should be brought to exert all its influence in spreading the gospel among the heathen. Shall it be made the most potent instrument for the support of infidelity, vice, and irreligion? Shall it be used as a most powerful political engine as in some countries in Europe, and by the blessing of God, has it no power to aid the cause of Christianity? It is believed that departments of sacred music, skillfully, and constantly sustained at the various missionary stations would be powerful auxiliaries to other means of chris-

tianizing the heathen. Luther entertained this opinion of its moral power, and he tried it with success. His Old Hundred was the most powerful sermon he ever preached. It competent teachers of music were sent to several permanent stations, as Constantinople, Calcutta, and others, and the subject made as prominent as it is in the Bible, it would go far to win the heathen to the cross, "and calm the savage breast to peace."

The Christian church is plainly allowing one of the mightiest weapons of truth to lie buried in the dust. Why should it not be brought forth and wielded with the powers of Omnipotence? The harp of prophecy has long been pouring its sweetest notes of anticipation upon the subject. The harps of Zion should be snatched from the willows and placed in the hands of every human being, until "the mountains should break forth into singing, and the desert, and the inhabita of the rock sing," and one loud response to Jehovah's praise be heard from every heathen heart.

A. W.

## WOOL---WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

July 11, 1837.

## FRESH DRUGS.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837.

25

## BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

BLANKS for receiving the Bounty on Wheat, for sale by C. SPAULDING, Hallowell.

For sale also at the store of P. BENSON, Jr. & Co. Winthrop, and at this office.

Sept. 30, 1837.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

## LIME---LIME.

The subscriber having made arrangements with a Manufacturer and Dealer for a permanent and constant supply of the above article, can and will sell in any quantity lower than can be purchased on the Kennebec.

N. B. His Lime will be of the Lincolnville white, Camden Canal (a new and much approved Brand) and Thomaston (Blackington Rock) Brands; and in all cases new and in good order direct from the kilns.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837.

37

AUGUSTINE LORD,  
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be given to CUTTING, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837.

14

## WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3, Kennebec Row. Hallowell, June 22, 1837.

f20c16.